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FED. U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS
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nearly 30 years, the people's representatives in Congress have been fighting back." *Barr v. Am. Ass'n of Pol. Consultants LLC*, 140 S. Ct. 2335, 2343 (2020).

5. Plaintiff Erik Salaiz ("Plaintiff") brings this action under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act ("TCPA"), 47 U.S.C. § 227, alleging that Defendant's telemarketers placed illegal telemarketing unauthorized calls to him in violation of the TCPA.

6. As part of marketing their services, Defendant Powur hired and authorized their affiliates/telemarketers to place unauthorized calls to Plaintiff's cell phone that used an automatic telephone dialing system ("ATDS").

7. Plaintiff never consented to receive any of these phone calls, which were placed to him for telemarketing purposes.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE:

8. This Court has federal subject matter jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as this case arises under the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227, which is a federal statute.

9. This Court has supplemental subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's claim arising under Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053 and 302.101 because that claim arises from the same nucleus of operative fact, i.e., Defendant's telemarketing calls to Plaintiff, and adds little complexity to the case, so it is unlikely to predominate over the TCPA claims.

10. This Court has personal jurisdiction over the Defendant because they conduct business in this District and in the State of Texas and because the events giving rise to this lawsuit occurred in this District.

11. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. §1391(b) because Defendant regularly conducts business in the State of Texas and in this District, and because the wrongful conduct giving rise to this case occurred in this District.

THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991, 47 U.S.C. § 227

12. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA to restrict the use of sophisticated telemarketing equipment that could target millions of consumers *en masse*. Congress found that these calls were not only a nuisance and an invasion of privacy to consumers specifically but were also a threat to interstate commerce generally. *See* S. Rep. No. 102-178, at 2-3 (1991), as reprinted in 1991 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1968, 1969-71.

13. The TCPA makes it unlawful “to make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice ... to any telephone number assigned to a ... cellular telephone service.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

14. The TCPA makes it unlawful “to initiate any telephone call to any residential telephone line using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior express consent of the called party, unless the call is initiated for emergency purposes, is made solely pursuant to the collection of a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States or is exempted by rule or order” of the Federal Communication Commission (“FCC”). 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B).

15. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive calls in violation of § 227(b). 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

16. Separately, the TCPA bans making telemarketing calls without a do-not-call policy available upon demand. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(1).¹

17. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive calls in violation of § 227(c) or a regulation promulgated thereunder. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

18. According to findings of the FCC, the agency vested by Congress with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls and can be costly and inconvenient.

19. The FCC also recognizes that “wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.” *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, 14115 ¶ 165 (2003).

20. The FCC requires “prior express written consent” for all autodialed or prerecorded telemarketing robocalls to wireless numbers and residential lines. In particular:[A] consumer’s written consent to receive telemarketing robocalls must be signed and be sufficient to show that the consumer: (1) received clear and conspicuous disclosure of the consequences of providing the requested consent, *i.e.*, that the consumer will receive future calls that deliver prerecorded messages by or on behalf of a specific seller; and (2) having received this information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the consumer designates. In addition, the written agreement must be obtained without requiring, directly or indirectly, that the agreement be executed as a condition of purchasing any goods or service.

21. *In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 FCC Rcd. 1830, 1844 ¶ 33 (2012) (footnote and internal quotation marks omitted). FCC

¹ See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Parts 40 to 60, at 425 (2017) (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

regulations “generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations.” *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 10 FCC Rcd. 12391, 12397 ¶ 13 (1995).

22. The FCC confirmed this principle in 2013, when it explained that “a seller ...may be held vicariously liable under federal common law principles of agency for violations of either section 227(b) or section 227(c) that are committed by third-party telemarketers.” *In the Matter of the Joint Petition Filed by Dish Network LLC*, 28 FCC Rcd. 6574, 6574 ¶ 1 (2013).

23. Under the TCPA, a text message is a call. *Campbell-Ewald Co. v. Gomez*, 136 S. Ct. 663 (2016).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS:

24. Plaintiff successfully registered his personal cell phone (XXX) XXX-0898 on the National Do-Not-Call Registry on August 19, 2021, which was more than 31 days prior to receiving the alleged calls.

25. Plaintiff never asked the National Do-Not-Call Registry administrator to remove him from the National Do-Not-Call Registry and Plaintiff was on the National Do-Not-Call Registry at all times relevant to this Complaint.

26. Defendant Powur offers solar panel systems to consumers.

27. Defendant Powur is owned and operated by Jonathan Budd.

28. As part of their marketing, Defendant Powur hired and instructed an anonymous offshore telemarketer to make phone calls on behalf of Defendant Powur to tele solicit their services.

29. John Doe unknown entity, that through information and belief, is located offshore and out of the jurisdiction of the United States and the State of Texas.

30. John Doe makes solicitation telephone calls at the direction, instruction, and guidance of Defendant Powur.

31. John Doe employs the use of an ATDS in furtherance of their telephone marketing campaign on behalf of Defendant Powur.

32. Defendant Powur is well aware that the unauthorized phone calls being made on their behalf by John Doe is being made in violation of the TCPA.

33. John Doe makes these calls on behalf of Defendant Powur without prior express written consent of the consumers they call.

34. John Doe knowingly and willfully makes solicitation phone calls on behalf of Defendant Powur to consumers that have their residential phone numbers (including cell phones) registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry.

35. Defendant Powur approves of the contracts with John Doe.

36. Defendant Powur authorizes the payments to John Doe.

37. Defendant Powur pays John Doe out of bank accounts Defendant Powur owns and controls.

38. Defendant Powur generates substantial solar panel profits from soliciting its services through illegal telemarketing.

39. Defendant Powur has been sued prior to this lawsuit for violating the TCPA *Ewing v. Powur, PBC et al*, No. 3:18-cv-02843-LAB-JLB (S.D.CA., Dec. 18, 2018) and continue their illegal behavior for their financial gain.

40. Plaintiff received at least nine (9) unauthorized calls to his personal cell phone 0898 (“the calls”) from John Doe calling on behalf of Defendant Powur soliciting solar panel systems within a twelve-month period.

41. From the apparent authority of Defendant Powur, John Doe spoofed the Caller ID on every call made to Plaintiff.
42. The calls John Doe made to Plaintiff on behalf of Defendant Powur were not made to Plaintiff directly and could have reached anyone in the United States (indicating the call was made using an ATDS).
43. Plaintiff has never been a customer of Defendant Powur, and has had no relationship with Defendant Powur, which is an indication of the use of an ATDS.
44. Defendant Powur or John Doe had no reason to have Plaintiff's phone number 0898 in their possession or in any database or spreadsheet that would have been used to call Plaintiff.
45. John Doe made at least eight harassing calls to Plaintiff calling on behalf of Defendant Powur before Plaintiff was able to identify the company John Doe was calling on behalf of.
46. Upon information and belief Plaintiff has received additional calls within the past year from John Doe calling on behalf of Defendant Powur soliciting solar panel systems that are unknown to Plaintiff at this time but will be revealed during discovery.
47. **Calls #1-6** - Plaintiff answered each of these calls and was greeted by telemarketers from John Doe soliciting solar panel systems on behalf of Defendant Powur.
48. Plaintiff advised the telemarketers in calls 1-6 that he was not interested or disconnected the call.
49. The calls 1-6 were not made to Plaintiff directly and could have reached anyone in the United States.
50. Despite Plaintiff advising the telemarketers he was not interested, the calls continued.

51. **Call #7** – On January 31, 2023, at 12:12 PM, Plaintiff received a call to his personal cell phone 0898 from John Doe calling on behalf of Defendant Powur from phone number (915) 496-8410.

52. Plaintiff answered and was then connected to a telemarketer named Daniel with John Doe.

53. Daniel was soliciting solar panel systems and then asked Plaintiff qualifying questions regarding Plaintiff's home, income, and credit score.

54. Plaintiff did not want or need solar panel systems however advised Daniel he did for the sole purpose of identifying the company responsible for the calls.

55. Daniel advised Plaintiff that he's "solar expert" will be calling Plaintiff within 24-48 hours and disconnected the call.

56. **Call #8** – On January 31, 2023, at 2:46 PM, Plaintiff received a call to his personal cell phone 0898 from John Doe calling on behalf of Defendant Powur that displayed on Plaintiff's caller ID as "private number."

57. Plaintiff answered and was connected to a telemarketer named Nasir Khan with John Doe.

58. Nasir advised Plaintiff that the call was in regard to the call Plaintiff just had with Daniel regarding solar panels.

59. Nasir was requesting a copy of Plaintiff's electric bill so they can build Plaintiff a proposal.

60. Plaintiff received an email from Nasir from email nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com requesting Plaintiff's electric bill and advising him that Chis Perez will be reaching out to Plaintiff. See *Exhibit A*.

61. Later that day on January 31, 2023, at 6:16 PM, Plaintiff received a call from Christopher Perez from phone number (702) 468-8800.

62. Christopher stated to Plaintiff,

“My name is Christopher Perez I’m with Powur, PBC sir I had my marketing agency uh call me that you are looking for a solar proposal for your home.”

63. Christopher then solicited Plaintiff for solar panel systems on behalf of Defendant Powur.

64. On February 1, 2023, Plaintiff received an email from Nasir with an estimate for the solar panels on behalf of Defendant Powur. Plaintiff responded to Nasir’s email and stated, “Thank you, I’m not interested.” *See Exhibit B.*

65. **Call #9** - Despite Plaintiff advising Nasir he was not interested, on February 18, 2023, Plaintiff received another call to his personal cell phone 0898 from John Doe calling on behalf of Defendant Powur.

66. Plaintiff answered and was greeted by a male telemarketer from John Doe.

67. The male telemarketer was soliciting solar panels on behalf of Defendant Powur.

68. The male telemarketer advised Plaintiff a gentleman by the name of Paul would be calling him to provide a solar proposal.

69. On February 20, 2023, Plaintiff received a call from a representative named Paul Gangarosa that advised Plaintiff he was with Defendant Powur.

70. Paul stated to Plaintiff,

“my name is Paul Gangarosa we had an appointment to talk about solar panels I think you spoke with one of my teammates a couple of days ago.”

71. The call Plaintiff received from Paul confirmed Defendant Powur hired and authorized John Doe to generate new customer leads on behalf of Defendant Powur.

72. With information and belief Defendant Powur relies on John Doe to make telemarketing calls on its behalf, Defendant Powur has direct knowledge that such calls are being made to residential numbers (including cell phones) that are registered on the National Do Not Call Registry without prior express written consent.

73. With information and belief Defendant Powur relies on John Doe to make telemarketing calls on its behalf, Defendant Powur hired them to interact with the public on Defendant Powur's behalf and therefore gave implied authority to represent Defendant Powur and call residential numbers (including cell phones) that are registered on the National Do Not Call Registry without prior express written consent.

74. Defendant Powur ratifies the behavior from John Doe by knowing of the illegal conduct and failing to repudiate the conduct.

75. Plaintiff did not provide his prior express written consent to receive any of the alleged calls.

76. None of the alleged calls were made for emergency purposes.

77. Table A below summarizes the phone calls Plaintiff received from John Doe on behalf of Defendant Powur:

Table A

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Caller ID</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	01/26/2023	1:35 PM	915-493-2346	Telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels, told them not interested.
2	01/26/2023	2:37 PM	915-493-2306	Telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels, told them not interested.
3	01/27/2023	9:23 AM	915-493-2238	Telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels, call disconnected.

4	01/27/2023	10:03 AM	915-493-2260	Telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels, call disconnected.
5	01/27/2023	12:53 PM	915-493-2991	Telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels, told them not interested.
6	01/31/2023	10:33 AM	915-490-7053	Telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels, told them not interested.
7	01/31/2023	12:12 PM	915-496-8410	Telemarketer Daniel calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels. Advised me "solar expert" will call back.
8	01/31/2023	2:46 PM	Private	Telemarketer Nasir calling from John Doe asking to email electric bill.
9	02/18/2023	10:48 AM	469-403-5059	Male telemarketer calling from John Doe soliciting solar panels. Advised Paul from Powur would call with proposal.

78. Defendant Powur employs outrageous, aggressive, and illegal sales techniques that violate multiple federal laws and state consumer statutes.

79. Defendant Powur has knowledge of and has adopted and maintained TCPA violations as a sales strategy.

80. Defendant Powur knew full well that John Doe was calling and harassing consumers in an attempt to procure business on behalf of Defendant Powur because Defendant Powur directed John Doe to make the phone calls and to ignore Do Not Call requests.

81. Defendant Powur willfully accepts these referrals and compensates John Doe for their illegal phone calls.

82. Defendant Powur refuses to take any action to stop or curtail the unlawful sales practices that violate the TCPA because these practices benefit Defendant Powur financially.

83. Plaintiff sent an internal do-not-call policy request to Defendant Powur to email customer@powur.com which is an email listed on the website they own and control

<https://powur.com>.

84. Defendant Powur never sent Plaintiff their internal do-not-call policy.

85. Upon information and belief, Defendant Powur did not train John Doe who engaged in telemarketing on behalf of Defendant Powur, on the existence and use of Defendant's internal do not call policy as John Doe failed to recognize Plaintiff's personal cell phone 0898 is registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry.

86. Defendant Powur is not registered pursuant to § 302.101 of the Texas Business & Commerce Code to provide telephone solicitation calls into Texas.

87. The <https://direct.sos.state.tx.us/telephone/telephonesearch.asp> website ("Texas Registration Database") does not contain Defendant Powur's registration.

88. Defendant Powur does not qualify for an exemption under § 302.053.

89. Plaintiff was harmed by the calls. Plaintiff was temporarily deprived of legitimate use of his phone because the phone line was tied up during the telemarketing calls and his privacy was improperly invaded. Moreover, these calls injured Plaintiff because they were frustrating, obnoxious, annoying, were a nuisance and disturbed the solitude of Plaintiff. The calls caused Plaintiff's cell phone battery's depletion, used up cellular data, and prevented Plaintiff from otherwise using his telephone for lawful purposes.

VICARIOUS LIABILITY OF DEFENDANT POWUR

90. Defendant Powur is vicariously liable for the telemarketing calls that generated the lead on their behalf.

91. The FCC is tasked with promulgating rules and orders related to enforcement of the TCPA. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(2).

92. The FCC has explained that its “rules generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations.” *In re Rules & Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 10 FCC Rcd. 12391, 12397 ¶ 13 (1995).

93. The FCC reiterated that a company on whose behalf a telephone call is made bears the responsibility for any violations. *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Telephone Consumer Protection Act of 1991*, 23 FCC Rcd. 559, 565 ¶ 10 (2008) (recognizing “on behalf of” liability in the context of an autodialed or prerecorded message call sent to a consumer by a third party on another entity’s behalf under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)).

94. The FCC confirmed this principle in a declaratory ruling holding that sellers such as Post may not avoid liability by outsourcing telemarketing:

[A]llowing the seller to avoid potential liability by outsourcing its telemarketing activities to unsupervised third parties would leave consumers in many cases without an effective remedy for telemarketing intrusions. This would particularly be so if the telemarketers were judgment proof, unidentifiable, or located outside the United States, as is often the case. Even where third-party telemarketers are identifiable, solvent, and amenable to judgment limiting liability to the telemarketer that physically places the call would make enforcement in many cases substantially more expensive and less efficient, since consumers (or law enforcement agencies) would be required to sue each marketer separately in order to obtain effective relief. As the FTC noted, because sellers may have thousands of independent marketers, suing one or a few of them is unlikely to make a substantive difference for consumer privacy.

In re DISH Network, LLC, 28 FCC Rcd. 6574, 6588 ¶ 37 (2013) (footnote omitted)

(alteration marks and internal quotation marks omitted).

95. More specifically, *Dish* held that, even in the absence of evidence of a formal contractual relationship between the seller and the telemarketer, a seller is liable for telemarketing calls if the telemarketer “has apparent (if not actual) authority” to make the calls. *Id.* at 6586 ¶ 34.

96. The ruling rejected a narrow view of TCPA liability, including the assertion that a seller’s liability requires a finding of formal agency and immediate direction and control over the third-party who placed the telemarketing call. *Id.* at 6587 ¶ 36 & n.107.

97. To the contrary, the FCC—armed with extensive data about robocalls and Americans’ complaints about them—determined that vicarious liability is essential to serve the TCPA’s remedial purpose of protecting Americans from “unwanted telemarketing invasions.” *Id.* at 6587 ¶ 36.

98. Vicarious liability is important because reputable, traceable, and solvent companies that benefit from illegal telemarketing are “in the best position to monitor and police TCPA compliance by third-party telemarketers.” *Id.* at 6588 ¶ 37.

99. Defendant Powur is legally responsible for ensuring that John Doe that makes telemarketing calls on behalf of Defendant Powur comply with the TCPA when so doing.

100. Defendant Powur knowingly and actively directed the phone calls in this Complaint be made.

101. Defendant Powur instructed John Doe on what states to call, what hours to call, and what to say when the phone calls were answered.

102. Defendant Powur directed John Doe on the qualifications required for each customer and supplied John Doe with the hardware and software used to enter those qualifications.

103. Defendant Powur supplied John Doe with the hardware and software used by John Doe to live transfer Plaintiff and other consumers during live phone calls.

104. Defendant Powur knew (or reasonably should have known) that John Doe was violating the TCPA on their behalf but failed to take effective steps within their power to force the telemarketer to cease that conduct.

105. Furthermore, Defendant had day-to-day control over the actions of its telemarketers, including the ability to prohibit them from using an automatic telephone dialing system to contact potential customers of Defendant and the ability to require them to respect the National Do Not Call Registry.

106. Defendant also gave interim instructions to its telemarketers by providing lead-qualifying instructions and lead volume limits.

107. Defendant donned its telemarketers with apparent authority to make the calls at issue. Thus, John Doe pitched Defendant's solar panel systems in the abstract.

108. Apparent authority turns on whether a third party believes the principal authorized its agent to act and the belief is "traceable" to a manifestation of the principal. Restatement § 2.03 cmt. c.

109. "[A]pparent authority can arise in multiple ways and does *not* require that 'a principal's manifestation must be directed to a specific third party in a communication made directly to that person.'" *Dish*, 28 FCC Rcd. at 6586 ¶ 34 n.102 (quoting Restatement § 2.03 cmt. c).

110. A principal may make a manifestation "by directing an agent to make statements to third parties or directing or designating an agent to perform acts or conduct negotiations, placing an agent in a position within an organization, or placing an agent in charge of a transaction or situation." Restatement § 2.03 cmt. c.

111. John Doe transferred customer information, including Plaintiff's contact information, directly to Defendant Powur. Thus, John Doe had the "ability . . . to enter consumer information into the Defendant Powur sales or customer systems," which the FCC has explained to show apparent agency. *Dish*, 28 FCC Rcd. at 6592 ¶ 46.

112. Finally, the FCC has held that called parties may obtain “evidence of these kinds of relationships . . . through discovery, if they are not independently privy to such information.” *Id.* at 6592-93 ¶ 46. Evidence of circumstances pointing to apparent authority on behalf of the telemarketer “should be sufficient to place upon the seller the burden of demonstrating that a reasonable consumer would not sensibly assume that the telemarketer was acting as the seller’s authorized agent.” *Id.* at 6593 ¶ 46.

113. Defendant Powur is the liable party as the direct beneficiary of the illegal telemarketing calls as they stood to gain Plaintiff as a customer when John Doe solicited Plaintiff for solar panel systems on behalf of Defendant Powur.

THE TEXAS BUSINESS AND COMMERCE CODE 305.053

114. The Texas Business and Commerce code has an analogous portion that is related to the TCPA and was violated in this case.

115. The Plaintiff may seek damages under this Texas law for violations of 47 USC 227 or subchapter A and seek \$500 in statutory damages or \$1500 for willful or knowing damages.

VIOLATIONS OF THE TEXAS BUSINESS AND COMMERCE CODE § 302.101

116. Defendant initiated the phone calls alleged herein and is a “seller” under the Texas Business and Commerce Code because it makes telephone solicitation on its own behalf through John Doe and authorized third parties such as the anonymous telemarketers that called Plaintiff in this case.

117. Under TCBB 302.302 “a person makes a telephone solicitation if the person effects or attempts to effect a telephone solicitation.” Telephone calls initiated by the anonymous telemarketer are attributable to both them individually and to Defendant.

118. The actions of the Defendant violated the Texas Business and Commerce Code 302.101

by authorizing John Doe to place solicitation phone calls to a Texas resident on behalf of Defendant without having a registration certificate and bond on file with the Texas Secretary of State.

119. Texas Business and Commerce Code § 302.101 provides a private right of action. A violation of Chapter 302 “is a false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice under Subchapter E, Chapter 17” and is enforceable as such: “A public or private right or remedy prescribed by Subchapter E, Chapter 17, may be used to enforce [Chapter 302.” Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 302.303.

120. The use or employment by any person of a false, misleading, or deceptive act or practice” causes “economic damages or damages for mental anguish.” Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 17.50.

121. Texas Business and Commerce Code §302.101 states that a person (1) “may not make a telephone solicitation” (a) “from a location in [Texas]” or (b) “to a purchaser located in [Texas],” (2) “unless the [person] holds a registration certificate for the business location from which the telephone solicitation is made.” Tex. Bus. & Com. Code § 302.101(a).

122. Under Texas Business and Commerce Code § 302.302 Plaintiff is entitled to seek damages of up to \$5000 per violation of §302.101.

INJURY, HARM, DAMAGES, AND ACTUAL DAMAGES
AS A RESULT OF THE CALLS

123. Plaintiff has been denied the use of his phone, enjoyment of his phone, and had the functionality of his phone decreased because of unnecessary charging, erosion of phone memory, and had his privacy invaded by the harassing telemarketing calls.

124. The calls harmed the Plaintiff by causing the very harm that Congress sought to prevent a “nuisance and invasion of privacy.”

125. Plaintiff has been annoyed, harassed, and irritated by unauthorized calls placed on behalf

of Defendant Powur.

126. The calls harmed the Plaintiff by trespassing upon and interfering with Plaintiff's rights and interests in Plaintiff's cellular telephone by placing unwanted telemarketing calls to the Plaintiff.

THE PLAINTIFF'S CELL PHONE IS A RESIDENTIAL NUMBER

127. The calls were to the Plaintiff's cellular phone 0898, which is the Plaintiff's personal cell phone that he uses for personal, family, and household use. The Plaintiff maintains no landline phones at his residence and has not done so for at least 10 years and primarily relies on cellular phones to communicate with friends and family. The Plaintiff also uses his cell phone for navigation purposes, sending and receiving emails, timing food when cooking, and sending and receiving text messages. The Plaintiff further has his cell phone registered in his personal name and pays the cell phone from his personal accounts.

CAUSES OF ACTION:

COUNT ONE:

Violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii), by Automated Telemarketing Without Prior Express Written Consent

128. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

129. Defendant and/or their affiliates or telemarketers violated the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii), at least nine (9) times by placing non-emergency telemarketing calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number using an automatic telephone dialing system without his prior express written consent.

130. Plaintiff was statutorily damaged at least nine (9) times under 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B) by the Defendant by the telephone calls described above, in the amount of \$500.00 per call.

131. Plaintiff was further statutorily damaged because Defendant willfully or knowingly violated this subsection of the TCPA. Plaintiff requests that the court treble the damage amount to \$1,500.00 as permitted under U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(C) for each and every willful and/or knowing violation.

132. Plaintiff is also entitled to and does seek an injunction prohibiting Defendant and their affiliates and agents from violating the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii), by placing non-emergency telemarketing calls to any cellular telephone number using an ATDS and/or without prior express written consent.

COUNT TWO:
(Violation of the TCPA “Sales Call/DNC” Prohibition, 47 U.S.C. 227(c), and 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(C))

133. Plaintiff realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

134. Defendant and/or their affiliates or telemarketers called Plaintiff's private residential telephone number which was successfully registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry more than thirty-one (31) days prior to the calls for the purposes of commercial solicitation, in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3)(F), and 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c)(2).

135. Plaintiff was statutorily damaged at least nine (9) times under 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3)(F) by the Defendant by the telemarketing calls described above, in the amount of \$500.00 per call.

136. Plaintiff was further statutorily damaged because Defendant willfully and/or knowingly violated this subsection of the TCPA. Plaintiff requests that the court treble the damage amount as permitted under U.S.C. § 227(c)(5) for each and every willful and/or knowing violation.

137. Plaintiff is entitled to an award up to \$1,500 in damages for each knowing or willful violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3)(F).

COUNT THREE:

Telemarketing Without Mandated Safeguards, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)

138. Plaintiff incorporates the forgoing allegations as if fully set forth herein.

139. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant and/or their affiliates or telemarketers constitute multiple violations of FCC regulations by making telemarketing solicitations despite lacking the following:

- a. A written policy, available upon demand, for maintaining a do-not-call list, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(1)²;
- b. Training for the individuals involved in the telemarketing on the existence of and use of a do-not-call list, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(2)³; and,
- c. In the solicitations, the name of the individual caller and the name of the person or entity on whose behalf the call is being made, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(4).⁴

140. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of at least \$500 in damages for each such violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).

141. Plaintiff is entitled to an award of up to \$1,500 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

COUNT FOUR

(Violations of The Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053)

142. Plaintiff incorporates the foregoing allegations as if set forth herein.

² See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

³ See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

⁴ See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

143. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant and/or their affiliates or telemarketers constitute multiple violations of the **Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053**, by making non-emergency telemarketing calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone number without his prior express written consent in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227 et seq. Defendant violated 47 U.S.C. § 227(d) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(d)(3) and 47 U.S.C. § 227(e) by using an ATDS that does not comply with the technical and procedural standards under this subsection.
144. Plaintiff seeks for himself an award of at least \$500.00 in damages for each such violation. **Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053(b)**.
145. Plaintiff seeks for himself an award of up to \$1,500.00 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. **Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053(c)**.

COUNT FIVE

**(Violations of Texas Business and Commerce Code 302.101)
Failure to obtain a Telephone Solicitation Registration Certificate**

146. Plaintiff incorporates and realleges, as though fully set forth herein, each of the paragraphs above.
147. Defendant and/or their affiliates or telemarketers made at least nine (9) solicitation sales calls to Plaintiff without having a valid telephone solicitation as required under Tex. Bus. Com. Code 302.101.
148. As a result of Defendant's and/or their affiliates or telemarketer's violations of Tex. Bus. and Com. Code 302.101 Plaintiff may seek damages of up to \$5,000 for each violation. Tex. Bus. and Com. Code 302.302(a).
149. As a result of Defendant's and/or their affiliates or telemarketer's violations of Tex. Bus. and Com. Code 302.101 Plaintiff may seek all reasonable costs of prosecuting this action, including court costs, deposition costs, and witness fees.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Erik Salaiz prays for judgment against the Defendant jointly and severally as follows:

- A. Leave to amend this Complaint to name additional DOESs as they are identified and to conform to the evidence presented at trial;
- B. A declaration that actions complained of herein by the Defendant violates the TCPA and Texas state law;
- C. An injunction enjoining the Defendant and their affiliates and agents from engaging in the unlawful conduct set forth herein;
- D. An award of \$1500 per call in statutory damages arising from the TCPA §227(b) intentional violations jointly and severally against the corporation for nine (9) calls.
- E. An award of \$1500 per call in statutory damages arising from the TCPA §227(c) intentional violations jointly and severally against the corporation for nine (9) calls.
- F. An award of \$1,500 in statutory damages arising from violations of the Texas Business and Commerce code 305.053 intentional violations jointly and severally against the corporation for nine (9) calls.
- G. An award of \$5,000 in statutory damages arising from violations of the Texas Business and Commerce code 302.101 intentional violations jointly and severally against the corporation for nine (9) calls.
- H. An award to Mr. Salaiz of damages, as allowed by law under the TCPA and Texas state law;
- I. An award to Mr. Salaiz of interest, costs, and attorneys' fees, as allowed by law and equity

J. Such further relief as the Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

June 2, 2023,

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'ES' with a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Erik Salaiz
Plaintiff, Pro Se
319 Valley Fair Way
El Paso, Texas 79907
915-490-0898
Salaiz.ep@gmail.com

Gmail - (no subject)



Erik Salaiz <salaiz.ep@gmail.com>

(no subject)

3 messages

Nasir Khan <nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com>
To: salaiz.ep@gmail.com

Tue, Jan 31, 2023 at 2:51 PM

hello this khan plese send ur bill copy

Erik Salaiz <salaiz.ep@gmail.com>
To: Nasir Khan <nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com>

Tue, Jan 31, 2023 at 3:38 PM

See attached Electric Bill

[Quoted text hidden]

 **Electric Bill.pdf**
396K

Nasir Khan <nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com>
To: salaiz.ep@gmail.com

Tue, Jan 31, 2023 at 4:04 PM

Respected sir ,
Thank you so much for looking into solar . Chriss preze will call you till 4 today .
[Quoted text hidden]



chriss preze card.....jpg
69K

Gmail - Nasir khan from powur ..



Erik Salaiz <salaiz.ep@gmail.com>

Nasir khan from powur ..

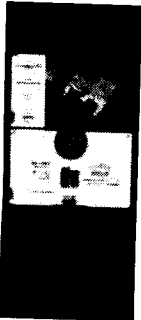
3 messages

Nasir Khan <nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com>
To: salaiz.ep@gmail.com

Wed, Feb 1, 2023 at 1:05 PM

The estimates we made by looking at your summer bills. For example. July as an example;
 $1329 \times 0.15 \text{ cents} = \199.35

2 attachments



Screenshot_20230202-010350.jpg
325K



Screenshot_20230202-010012.jpg
514K

Erik Salaiz <salaiz.ep@gmail.com>

To: Nasir Khan <nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com>

Wed, Feb 1, 2023 at 2:17 PM

Thank you, I'm not interested.

[Quoted text hidden]

Nasir Khan <nasirulmulkkhan@gmail.com>

To: Erik Salaiz <salaiz.ep@gmail.com>

Wed, Feb 1, 2023 at 2:41 PM

Thank you for your response. Just for your knowledge, can i set an appointment with one of the experts for monday so that if you think about it in future you will know how it works. Moreover, it's a no-pocket cost to you and it will lower down your bills and give you flat rates for the next 25 years. If u like that info go a head if u dont leave it at the spot.

[Quoted text hidden]